

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.  
JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic  
despatches must be addressed New York  
HERALD.

Volume XXXV.....No. 34

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE BURLINGAME  
OF THE SEVEN.  
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 14th street.—  
BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st. and 4th av.—LA GRACIA  
EDWIN BOOTH AS HAMLET.  
FRENCH THEATRE, 14th st. and 4th av.—LA GRACIA  
OLYMPIA THEATRE, Broadway.—SERIOUS FAMILY—  
THE REPTILES.  
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st.—SUFF-  
OF THE DICKENS, ACTS.  
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—GRAND ROMANTIC  
PLAY OF THE DICKENS, ACTS.  
WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-  
ner Third st.—Maiden daily, Performance every evening.  
NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery—  
OPERA BUFFA.—BRILLIO HILLEN.  
BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—BUCK, BUCK, BOW  
MAY HARKS, OR, GOLD UP TO 100, &c.  
MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—  
UNION TOUR.—BRILLIO HILLEN.  
TONY PASTORE'S OPERA HOUSE, 31 Bowery.—COMIO  
VOCALIST, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &c.  
THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—COMIO VOCAL-  
IST, NEGRO ACTS, &c.  
BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th  
st.—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.  
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 525 Broadway.—ESTAF-  
ETTA MINSTRELS, NEGRO ACTS, &c.—"HARSH."  
NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—EQUESTRIAN  
AND GYMNASIUM PERFORMANCES, &c.  
HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S  
MINSTRELS.—THE THEATRICAL AGENCY, &c.  
APOLLO HALL, corner 20th street and Broadway.—  
THE NEW HUNGARIAN.  
ASSOCIATION HALL, 22d street and 4th av.—GRAND  
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.  
NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—  
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, February 3, 1870.

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CANDY, in addition to its other deleterious  
ingredients, it seems, sometimes has cock-  
roaches in it. A specimen of this kind was  
presented to the Board of Health yesterday.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT COMPLETE.—  
The Georgia Legislature has ratified the four-  
teenth and fifteenth amendments. This com-  
pletes the list of States necessary to make  
the fifteenth amendment a part of the consti-  
tution.

THE ARCHDUCHESS ELIZABETH—HER FLIGHT  
TO AMERICA.—Is it true? Is it not true? We  
cannot tell. It is our belief, however,  
that the United States is destined to be the  
home of many, very many, of the wandering  
princes and princesses of Europe. Love, we  
suppose, is stronger than patriotism.

THE BROADWAY JOB UP AGAIN.—Senator  
Genet proposes a surface railroad on Broad-  
way, to be given to the highest bidder. Every  
other device has been tried and has been  
snuffed out by Mr. A. T. Stewart. But what  
can he do against this plan of the highest bid-  
der? He will have to give up the fight or  
build the road himself. It has come to this at  
last.

APPROACHING WAR IN WINNIPEG.—It is  
now stated that the Canadian authorities are  
preparing to throw a force of men into Win-  
nipeg early in the spring. The news which  
we published yesterday of the arrest of Riel  
and the assumption of the government by the  
Hudson Bay Company has probably encour-  
aged the New Dominion government to make  
a show of war; but if they really mean it  
they have made a mistake which they are li-  
able to rue before they succeed in forcing the  
revolutionists to terms. The New Dominion  
is too young in business to afford a war debt  
or any larger disaffected population.

Reconstruction at Albany—Our Proposed  
New City Charter.

The reconstruction of our city government  
as proposed in the bill reported to the State  
Assembly yesterday by Mr. Frear is a matter  
which we hold to be of such commanding im-  
portance to the people of this island that we  
publish the bill in full for their information.  
We presume that it is substantially the new  
city government agreed upon by the chiefs of  
Tammany. It corresponds with the hints  
thrown out by both Governor Hoffman and  
Mayor Hall, each in his late annual message.  
It is evidently framed upon the ruling idea of  
Prime Minister Sweeney—"let us not tear down  
faster than we build up again." The scheme  
is, that foreshadowed by Mayor Hall. It  
makes the Mayor the responsible head of our  
city administration, and the Board of Alder-  
men the municipal senate for the confirmation  
of his appointments, removals and suspen-  
sions.

The bill provides for thirteen city depart-  
ments, the managing boards of which are to  
be subject to the Mayor and Aldermen. Be-  
yond the heads of these several departments  
there are to be no material changes in the per-  
sonnel or working machinery of any of them.  
The Street Department and the Croton Depart-  
ment are to be merged into one, to be called  
the Department of Public Works. The Park  
Commissioners are continued in office during  
their present term. There are to be five Com-  
missioners of the Police Department, and the  
City Judge and Recorder are to be two of  
them. The policemen are not to be disturbed,  
except for cause. The Fire Department will  
be under three commissioners, but the present  
efficient firemen and the steam engines and  
horses will be retained. The old volunteer  
infantry system will not be restored.

Nor will the excise be absolutely abolished.  
There will still be an excise board of three  
commissioners; and the license fee to liquor  
sellers will range from thirty to a hundred  
dollars. Liquor shops and saloons will not be  
allowed to keep open later than one hour past  
midnight, nor must they be open again before  
four in the morning. This arrangement allows  
a reasonable margin day and night to the  
thirsty citizen and the enterprising retailer.  
But liquor shops must be kept closed all day  
Sunday and on election days, though the harm-  
less beverage known as lager beer may be sold  
at all times in gardens not less than a quarter  
of a mile from any place of public worship;  
while at the same time, be it remembered,  
reasonable ingress and egress shall be allowed  
to those liquor shops in which the liquor sellers  
have their domiciles.

Now, this concession to the churches in re-  
gard to the lager beer gardens is something  
for which our church-going people ought to be  
grateful, because the sacrilegious vocal music  
of a beer garden a quarter of a mile off will  
not disturb any church worship except on extraor-  
dinary occasions. Nor will the lager beer peo-  
ple have any right to complain of this com-  
promise, because where a beer garden is within  
a quarter of a mile of a place of worship the  
garden or the church can be removed a little  
further off, you know. The worshippers of the  
jolly King Gambrinus will have reason espe-  
cially to be thankful for this—that under the  
new charter they will no longer be compelled  
to travel to Jersey on Sunday to enjoy their  
lager and their music, and the same may be  
said of whiskey. Verily, the millennium of the  
democracy is at hand, and we are on the verge  
of a revolution in our social affairs as great as  
that which in England followed the return of  
King Charles after the oppressive rigors of the  
"Praise-God-Barebones" Puritans.

Nor are these good things coming to be  
limited to this new city charter. We are to  
have a new election law, for instance, under  
which the bothersome farce of registration will  
be dispensed with, and half the canvassers and  
inspectors will be elected by the people and  
half by the Board of Supervisors, and all will  
be democratic. This plan will put an end to  
election disputes and make everything run  
smoothly. The republicans, with their State  
commissions over the city, have held for a  
long time the whiphand over this metropolis,  
and still our Corporation rings, corruptions  
and spoliation have gone on from bad to  
worse, and still our democratic city majorities  
have increased. Now give the democrats a  
fair trial and let us see how they will come  
out. They may fail; but they may, perhaps,  
delight and astonish our taxpayers and law  
and order people with their retrenchments and  
reforms. At all events they are in a fair way  
to outdo the radicals of Congress in their  
work of reconstruction, and such is the spirit  
of the age.

MEXICAN NEWS.—The news from Mexico  
is of the most gloomy character. The revo-  
lutionary party is daily receiving accessions  
to its ranks. Able generals are joining the  
rebels. Among the latest of those who have  
espoused the insurrectionary cause the names  
of Daville, Macias, Zarequi and Espinosa ap-  
pear. The present state of affairs is critical.  
Notwithstanding Mr. Seward's late consolatory  
speeches of Mexican prosperity, peace and  
quietness, the day is fast arriving when in the  
interests of humanity and civilization the  
United States will have to step across the bor-  
der and establish peace and order where now  
exist strife, confusion and anarchy.

THE STOPPAGE OF NEWSPAPERS.—A cable  
despatch which we publish this morning states  
that while American letters have been received  
up to the 19th American newspapers have not  
been received later than the 11th of January.  
This may mean that the change which has taken  
place in the international postal system, and  
which notoriously works badly, has made  
trouble. It may also mean that the Emperor  
and M. Ollivier dread the honest expression  
of American sentiment on the Bonaparte  
tragedy. We can see caution. But in our  
opinion fear or caution, or what you will, has  
spoiled the Emperor's pie.

THE ENGLISH TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.—A de-  
spatch from London states that the English  
Treasury Department has paid £736,000 ster-  
ling for the telegraph cable connecting Eng-  
land with Germany. England has already un-  
der government control all the land lines in  
the United Kingdom, and finding the system a  
success has wisely concluded to extend it to  
the exterior lines communicating with the Con-  
tinent. While she is thus spreading the bene-  
fits of the postal telegraph system we stand  
halting undecided on the threshold.

The Reign of Crime.

Nothing in the history of Christian cities—  
the worst capitals in the worst ages of the  
past—can equal or approach the dreadful  
prevalence of crime in this metropolis. Scarce-  
ly a day passes without its fright-  
ful story. Our city news is just now only  
spared chronicling two more murders, similar  
in character to the Townsend butchery, by the  
failure of the murderous aim in both cases.  
Already in the one month of this year we  
have chronicled a murder or attempted mur-  
der for every day in the month, and not one  
of these crimes but seems inspired by a spirit  
of fiendish savagery equal to the worst ac-  
tamen or devils could conceive. It is not only  
that the pistol and the knife are on all hands  
the ready arbiters of every difference, but it  
is almost as if some general madness to kill  
had taken possession of certain classes, and  
as if this frenzy rioted in the certainty that  
the indulgence of its impulses was absolutely  
safe. The worst feature of all these crimes is  
the readiness with which violators of the law  
push minor offences to the enormity of mur-  
der. Here is an old man in Hudson street  
who refuses to harbor a rogue that comes into  
his house, and this refusal invites a death-  
blow. He keeps his eye so closely on the  
intruder into his little shop that no chance  
is afforded for the theft he went to commit.  
Ordinarily we might suppose a thief thus foiled would  
go away and ply his craft elsewhere. But  
no; he stays and murders where he cannot  
steal. To him there is no difference between  
these crimes. He would as soon commit one  
as the other. He is equally ready to extend  
his hand to take a watch or take a life. He  
would as lief strike as bandy words, and  
reeks not at the thought that the hand that  
strikes is armed with what will make it un-  
necessary to repeat the blow. He has a temper  
so desperate and savage as not to be appalled  
by any consequence of what he may do. The  
men who shot at the plumber in his doorway  
the other night sent the bullet intended to  
murder him as their answer to some speech of  
his. In a recent murder in a rumshop, never  
yet investigated, the fatal bullet was a retort  
in a discussion. It is so through the cata-  
logue; and this readiness to kill is so noto-  
rious that citizens hesitate to interfere with  
lawlessness or violence of any sort, for a word  
may cripple a man for life, and an affray is  
certain death.

It appears to us that the first cause of the  
outburst of crime here is in the vindictive, vi-  
olent, desperate character of the ruffians of this  
city, and their readiness to assert and perform  
their own outrageous purposes, not only in  
defiance of all law and order, but with abso-  
lute disregard to the extremity of the steps  
they may take and the consequences that may  
ensue. But what is it that has within a few  
years thus given the reins to the fury of these  
murdering wretches? It is their conscious-  
ness of immunity; their discovery of the enor-  
mous power that they wield in our corrupt  
political system, in virtue of which power it is  
impossible to punish them; the repeated con-  
nivance in their escape of all the authorities,  
from the policeman in the street to the  
Judge on the bench; the state of the law,  
the state of the administration of justice  
in this city, and the state of the public  
mind with regard to the death penalty. Scarce-  
ly less guilty than the murderers them-  
selves are the so-called philanthropists who  
have unsettled the public mind with regard to  
the propriety of capital punishment. These  
lunatic teachers of free love, who have broken  
down the morality of society in their assaults  
on the institution of marriage, have also  
broken down the great barrier of safety to  
human life in undermining the only penalty  
that appalls the thought of the murderer.  
Without the weakening effect that the  
doctrines of these persons have had on the  
public mind it would never have been pos-  
sible for Judges to so scout justice and for  
all the authorities to so connive at the escape  
of murderers as they have done. Then consider  
the direct effect of these lessons on the mur-  
derers. "Hanging for murder is played out";  
therefore murder on—never stint your will;  
keep the tools plying till "the heart shall be  
merely a strop for the knife." For murder  
there is at worst an imprisonment of a few  
years. For theft there is also an imprisonment  
of a few years. Now, the criminal classes dis-  
tinguish between crimes only by the results to  
themselves—the penalty; therefore, they read  
this—the same punishment the same crime.  
Hence the butcher Bream believes that for  
what he did in Hudson street he will have a  
few years in prison, just the same as he might  
if he had stolen the contents of the old gro-  
cer's till. He is ready for that, but he "does  
not want to die."

But though the state of the public mind on  
this topic has rendered it possible for corrupt  
Judges to trifle with the safety of society with-  
out danger to themselves, yet nothing excuses,  
nothing can in the least degree palliate, the  
heinous offences that have been committed  
here in shielding murderers by the very  
machinery contrived for the administration  
of justice. Our city is corrupt and rotten  
with the guilt of this offence. The Judge's  
crime is dabbled in the blood of the citizen,  
and he holds his place, not to protect society,  
but to protect its foes. Our municipal func-  
tionaries are chosen in great part from the  
ruffianly classes of society, and the power they  
wield in office is used to protect their asso-  
ciates and intimates in the perpetration of out-  
rage. It is for this reason that open, bloody,  
flagrant murder has been committed in this  
city within a few months and the murderer  
dismissed without any inquiry whatever into  
the offence. It is for this reason that one can  
count on his fingers twenty murders for one  
execution. The instincts and sympathy of  
the men entrusted with the safety of  
society are with the dealers in outrage and  
violence—the potent fountains of political  
power, who can commit no crime in their  
hours of frenzy that they may not condone on  
election day. The authorities and the criminal  
classes stand in the relation of confeder-  
ates, and while one does violence the other  
obstructs punishment to favor escape. Is not  
this the plain history of all the recent noto-  
rious murders and murder trials? What other  
interpretation can be put upon the history we  
give elsewhere of the way in which a criminal  
was brought from one of the country counties  
on the writ of a city judge? And where is the  
remedy for all this? Is it in the forthcoming

democratic reconstruction of the metropolis,  
which boldly promises the whole spoil of the  
city as the prize of that spirit of violence and  
corruption that is the source of all our trouble?

Probable Channel Race Between the  
Cambria and Sappho.

By a cable telegram in another column it  
will be seen that there is some probability of  
a race between the yachts Sappho and Cam-  
bria, though not one of the races proposed by  
Mr. Douglas in his recent letter to Mr. Ash-  
bury. Mr. Ashbury, in answer to that letter,  
now declines the direct challenge it contained,  
and furthermore withdraws his own previous  
proposition to race the Sappho unconditionally,  
requiring time allowance for the difference in  
the size of the vessels, as ascertained by  
New York measurement. With this condition  
he is willing to match his vessel for the sev-  
eral Channel races hitherto discussed or to sail  
three races on a new course. This course is  
triangular, around two lighthouses and a point  
at sea. The Nab Light is just off the Isle of  
Wight, and Ower's Light is fifteen miles away,  
on the Sussex coast. The course proposed is  
to start from the Nab light, sail to and  
around Ower's Light, thence to and  
around a boat twenty miles from land,  
and back to the Nab Light. Such a course is  
evidently one that offers great advantages to  
an English boat, from the fact that it lies quite  
within the influence of the land breezes and  
currents with which, of course, they are  
thoroughly familiar, while yachtsmen from this  
side are not. This one advantage for a boat  
that is at home in those waters would more  
than neutralize any advantage the Sappho  
might have in her size; yet we see that Mr.  
Ashbury requires the start that time allowance  
may give him. As the size is to be found  
by the equitable system of measuring used  
here, this will not be very great; yet we can-  
not but observe that the owner of the Cam-  
bria, for a man who thought "Americans  
would not make a race where they were not  
sure to win," has a remarkably keen eye to  
all the little points. Should this race take  
place it will be a very interesting trial of two  
fine boats in waters in which Englishmen do  
not doubt they are our superiors. It appears  
that Mr. Douglas's defiance to all England for  
an ocean race is still without an answer.

The Cuban Victory at Guimaro.

We publish in another column of the HERALD  
full particulars of the recent great battle  
between the Cubans and the Spaniards near  
Guimaro. The mail accounts corroborate the  
telegrams already published announcing the  
complete victory of the patriots over their  
opponents. General Puello, who commanded the  
Spanish army, anticipated nothing like the  
ill luck which was in store for him. He left  
Nuevitas on the 25th of December full of great  
expectations. He went out to bring the rebel-  
lious Cubans to subjection. His promises  
were loud and boastful; but five days later he  
realized that his boasts amounted to nothing.  
All along the road he met a deter-  
mined enemy. Every inch of ground was  
contested, and when at last he encountered  
the patriots in force, between Palo Quemado  
and Guimaro, he found that he had  
for opponents brave and hardy soldiers,  
commanded by a general his equal,  
at least, in the art of war. What  
has been the result? A most disastrous de-  
feat, in which he lost hundreds of men, some  
of his best officers killed, and he himself wound-  
ed. Yet General Puello might have fared  
worse. Had it not been for the treachery of a  
negro his whole force would have been annihi-  
lated. This battle may be justly considered as  
the most important of the war. It was a fair  
test of the bravery and fighting qualities of the  
Cubans. They were led by General Jordan, a  
capable and experienced commander. Oppo-  
sed to them was a force about equal  
in numbers, better equipped, and com-  
manded by an intelligent but rather vain  
leader. In the test to which the Cubans have  
been subjected they have come out with hono-  
rable distinction. They have met the enemy in  
a fight of his own seeking and driven him back  
to the shelter of that seaboard city from which  
he so vauntingly issued as the old year was  
drawing to a close. It augurs well for the  
Cubans that they inaugurated the new year  
successfully. Let them follow up the advan-  
tages they have won. General Goyeneche,  
who left Puerto Principe to go to the support  
of Puello, is now reported missing. Perhaps  
the fate of Puello is in store for him also.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS IN ENGLAND.—The  
House consumed considerable time yesterday  
in discussing a resolution directing an inquiry  
into the condition of naturalized American  
citizens held as Fenian prisoners in Great  
Britain. The debate upon it became general,  
and was only stopped by the expiration of the  
morning hour.

THE LEGISLATURE AND CONGRESS.—In the  
Assembly yesterday resolutions were adopted  
favoring the abolition of the franking privilege  
and the reduction of the pay of Congressmen.  
Both resolutions are good in the abstract; but  
the passage of them conveys the idea that our  
democratic Legislature is anxious to run the  
national machine. If they will wait till 1872,  
and conduct themselves right in the mean-  
time, they may have a better chance.

THE LOST WYONCKE CHILDREN were found  
yesterday, dead, apparently starved to death,  
lying in the woods within two miles of their  
home. The bodies were so little decomposed  
that it is probable they had not been dead over  
two weeks. The agony and terror and pains  
that the little ones must have endured during  
the half month that they lived, wandering  
about night and day through the dark woods  
in the winter's cold and storms, is enough to  
make brave hearts shudder.

CAN IT BE.—That the venerable Brown, of  
Grace church, the model of all the proprieties,  
is addicted to the bad habit of profane cursing  
and swearing, as charged in one of the news-  
papers? If so Brown is not bright, and if  
not so Brown should set the matter right.

MR. BERGH AMONG THE COCK FIGHTERS.—  
This humanitarian, Mr. Bergh, has been poking  
his nose again among the sports of the cockpit,  
and has been carrying off a number of their  
game roosters. But let him beware how he  
interferes in these gentle amusements, or he  
may get his wings clipped at Albany. Already  
they have been talking about it up there.

The Tariff Bill in Congress.

Talk about untying the Gordian knot, find-  
ing out the Chinese puzzle or solving the most  
difficult problem, why the new Tariff bill be-  
fore Congress is more difficult to comprehend  
than any of them. It is the most complicated  
piece of legislation ever worked up. Remark-  
able as tariff bills have been generally for  
their intricacy, this beats all previous ones.  
It will give plenty of work to the lawyers,  
courts, revenue officers and the Treasury De-  
partment, and will require a little army of  
officials to carry it out. It is not surprising  
that the bill meets with a good deal of oppo-  
sition in the House, and that a formidable  
lobby is engaged to doctor and push it through,  
for it exhibits no statesmanship and is both  
crude and cunningly devised to protect certain  
classes and interests. While it appears to  
favor the masses of the people by reducing  
the duty on tea, coffee, sugar and other arti-  
cles of general consumption, the reduction is  
only just sufficient to benefit the merchants  
and traders without reaching the consumer.  
We question if the people will derive any  
advantage or see any change in the price  
of these articles worth speaking about. At the  
same time there is no reduction in the duty on  
coal, an article of the first necessity, and the  
changes in duty on iron of different classes make  
the tariff more burdensome on this article.  
In fact, the tariff has been made more with a  
view to protect the coal, iron and other inter-  
ests than to benefit the people or to improve  
the revenue. We might notice many other  
articles to show the same ingenious contri-  
vance to protect the manufacturer and particu-  
lar interests while holding a false hope of  
lightening the burdens of the people; but it  
would fill a volume to analyze the bill and  
show all its inconsistencies. Our whole tariff  
system is wrong, and it is absurd to attempt  
the doctoring plan proposed by Mr. Schenck.  
Better let the tariff remain as it is till the  
demands of the Treasury will permit of a  
general reduction and a thorough revision.  
Then the bulk of the revenue should be  
raised from a few articles of luxury, such, for  
example, as spirits, tobacco and other things  
that are not necessary, that are rather inju-  
rious, and yet that enter into general con-  
sumption. This would simplify the tariff,  
reduce very much the cost of collection, and  
would enable the government to take the duty  
off articles of prime necessity. This tinkering  
the tariff shows that we have no statesmen  
at Washington capable of handling the subject  
and that the protectionists control the legisla-  
tion of Congress for their own benefit.

Progress of Yankee Notions Down South.

Reconstruction must have done its work  
very thoroughly if it is true, as reported, that  
women's rights meetings have been held in  
Richmond. Before the war the "isms" of  
Yankeeism were considered abominations of  
the first magnitude. They were associated  
with Wendell Phillips, Lloyd Garrison, Hel-  
per's book, abolition and other terrible things,  
and deemed seditious and apt to provoke a  
bloody insurrection. If a woman had made a  
speech or proposed to organize a club she  
would have been put on the level of a Yankee  
schoolmarm, and if some long-haired philoso-  
pher had suggested woman suffrage no doubt  
the less thoughtful chivalry would have  
booted him out of his place, and the fair ladies  
themselves would have laughed at him. Ideas,  
seated as these were, are hard to  
eradicate. It is easy enough to reconstruct  
the South as far as spreading republican senti-  
ments, giving the negro a vote and preventing  
the killing of Northern men are concerned, for  
there is something tangible in all these. But  
this opposition to isms is deep rooted and can  
only be eradicated by a revolution of ideas—a  
gradual revolution probably, but only the  
more sure for its slowness. And this is the  
revolution that we expect this innovation of  
the strong minded-women in Virginia will  
inaugurate. It is a more effective blow for  
the infusion of Yankee sentiment in the South  
than McClellan's famous advances. It is the  
cry of "On to Richmond" put in the right  
place. It will blow up more old foggy Rich-  
monds than a thousand of Ben Butler's rich-  
moths or Burnside's mines. And as the strong  
minded women have entered the wedge and  
the indefatigable Miss Susan is engineering  
the work, we venture to predict that they will  
reconstruct Richmond more thoroughly on  
some points than the two amendments and the  
Virginia admission bill put together. We may  
in time have General Lee arguing on the sub-  
ject with Miss Susan and Henry A. Wise  
giving up his old convictions before the strong  
arguments of the stately Mrs. Stanton, and  
probably both of these gentlemen may be  
induced finally to wear their hair long, as  
many other Southerners do, and even to speak  
nasally. There is no telling to what lengths  
these Yankee notions may progress in the  
South, and if they stop short of free-love  
Indians divorces, political preaching, Four-  
ierism and ministerial improprieties, so much  
the better for the South.

PAPAL INFALLIBILITY—THE CONDITION OF  
THE POPE.—Papal infallibility is unquestion-  
ably the great religious question of the hour.  
A big vote has pronounced the whole thing  
absurd. The Pope is of infallibility; but  
the good old Pope trembles. His now failing  
health makes it plain to all the world that  
infallibility is nearer dream than reality. If  
he should die the world would enjoy the  
flatter more than the victory. In any case,  
infallibility is, so far as we know the facts, a  
fallacy. Councils have been great bungles  
before; but the greatest bungle promises to be  
that of the Vatican.

SMITH TO BE COUNTED OUT.—It appears  
that the powers that be at Albany have dis-  
covered that the plan of legalizing the election  
of Smith as Supervisor in the face of the law  
will not work, and that Foley after all, by his  
persistent enforcement of the law, has the  
inside track. This shows that some things  
cannot be done by "the ring" as well as  
others.

AMERICAN SILVER IN CANADA.—It is a re-  
markable fact that American silver, in half dol-  
lars, quarters and dimes, has become a drug  
in the Canadian market, and that they propo-  
se by law to reduce it in value twenty per cent  
in order to get rid of it, and Sir Francis  
Hincks proposes fractional paper currency as  
a substitute. Very good, for American stamps  
will then be the article.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

How His Royal Highness Enjoyed Himself  
Yesterday—He Takes a Ride on Horse-  
back in the Park, a Walk on Broad-  
way, Visits Stewart's Store and  
Dines With the Collector.

People who have an idea that a prince is a some-  
thing altogether above the ordinary run of humanity  
in every respect worth speaking of will be aston-  
ished, no doubt, in learning that Prince Arthur did  
not leave the Delmonico ball, that began on Monday  
night, until the wee sma' hours, yesterday morning;  
thus conclusively proving that it is not at all neces-  
sary for a man to be outside the pale of royalty to  
indulge in what certain straight-laced folks would  
term "exceedingly bad hours." Indeed, it may be  
safely said that had the good-natured, unassuming  
young gentleman made but one exception to the  
general American rule in this regard he would certainly  
have been very much at fault, when the amount of  
attention in the way of female loveliness, which was  
one of the beautiful features of the occasion, is taken  
into due consideration. Be that as it may, he did  
not arrive at his hotel until very near four o'clock  
in the morning, when he retired and slept soundly—  
at least it is supposed he did—until half-past nine  
o'clock, at which hour he arose and had breakfast.  
There are those who predicted that the balls and  
parties and what not, all which have been and are  
being given for his especial gratification, would soon  
make him look rather "staid"—to use a very vulgar  
but extremely expressive term—he would be said  
down to table yesterday morning he looked for all  
the world as though he had never indulged in a  
dance or a late hour festivity during the whole  
course of his royal career. How the monarch  
succeeded to duty the wear and tear of his well-  
known opportunities is rather a mystery to our  
young bloods, who are known on the highway  
actively speaking, of course—for a fortnight after  
a few nights "dissipation" but it is the belief of  
the knowing ones that his highness' fondness for  
healthful exercise—such as long walks—accounts  
for the amount of "boring" and wearisome festi-  
vities he can stand without giving way entirely.  
After breakfast yesterday, about ten o'clock, ac-  
companied by Lieutenant Fitzroy and Picard, he  
went, by appointment, to the residence of Mr. L. P.  
Morton, where he had a little talk with the venerable  
and took a ride through the Park on horseback.  
The Prince and his suite seemed during the ride  
to enjoy the bright and beautiful scenery of the  
Park very much; and the fact that they were  
accompanied by three beautiful young ladies did not  
by any means detract one iota from the general en-  
joyment of the party. The Prince returned to his hotel about noon and then  
proceeded, with his suite, to the residence of Mr. A.  
Stewart, where he was met by the collector, who  
honored to, after which Mr. Stewart conducted them  
through his new place opposite his present resi-  
dence. Although the Prince's visit to the collector  
is not yet completed, it is in such a state  
as to give a visitor a good idea of the archi-  
tectural beauties of the new building, which the  
collector himself is highly delighted with all he  
saw. The party then drove down to Mr. Stewart's  
store, corner of Tenth street, and were shown  
through the various departments of the store, which  
the Prince and his suite seemed to find very in-  
teresting. When the Prince arrived the great warehouse  
was filled with lady "shoppers," and the way they  
crowded and elbowed one another to get to the col-  
lector's way to get a good sight at his royal highness  
was a caution to people who are not biased by the  
usual human quantity curiosity, or the  
female sex's love of dress and texture. It was  
less to say that even in the hearing of the Prince,  
who went through the gazing ordeal like one accus-  
tomed to being stared at, the ladies indulged in all sorts of comments upon  
his way he walked and talked, how he compared with  
his elder brother, the Prince of Wales, &c., &c., &c.  
He returned to the Brevoort House about four  
o'clock, and at five o'clock he was met by a party  
of his suite for a walk, which happily they enjoyed  
without being disturbed by the importunate stares of  
the intensely curious; for they passed along the ave-  
nue and into Broadway without anybody discover-  
ing who they were.  
Occasional escapes like this from the admiration  
of the multitude are necessary to enable a prince  
hugely, and if those who would like to please him  
only knew what an agreeable thing it is to him to  
be allowed to go about in his own way, he would  
be a more agreeable prince to see than he is at  
the most ordinary receptions. They would be doing him  
a very great favor. And as people don't get a chance  
to do favors to princes very often, they don't  
"grazers" may as well take this as a hint for the  
balance of the week.  
The Prince, on his return from his walk, about six  
o'clock, accompanied by his suite, drove to the re-  
sidence of Collector Grinnell, where he dined. It was  
expected that he would be present at the port-  
formance at the Academy of Music or the French  
theatre; but Mr. Grinnell succeeded in capturing  
him for the entire evening; for after the dinner a sort  
of impromptu ball was given up, which did not  
outlast a night. The Prince danced several times,  
and was as a matter of course much sought after as  
a partner. He was, however, very often bowled  
out, and as a matter of course he was an "uncertain  
ago" (several of whom were present, he said sotto  
voce) with as quiet an unperturbed decorum as he did  
with the belief of the occasion.  
To-day he will visit the harbor fortifications, and  
will be under the special care of Major General Mc-  
Clellan. A select party of ladies and gentlemen will  
accompany the Prince to the forts in a government  
tug and a review of the troops will be had at Fort  
Monmouth. A collection will be served at Fort Wad-  
sworth, after which there will be a "German."  
In the evening his Royal Highness will positively  
go to the Charity Bazaar, where he will be met by  
the Prince to the forts in a government  
tug and a review of the troops will be had at Fort  
Monmouth. A collection will be served at Fort Wad-  
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sworth, after which there will be a "German."

AMUSEMENTS.

PARK THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—That old familiar  
play which was so popular a decade or  
years ago among the sympathizers of  
"Uncle Tom's Cabin," was reproduced on  
Tuesday evening at Mrs. F. B. Conway's theatre by  
"special request." (1) There was a large audience  
present who gave rapturous vent to their appro-  
bation of the edifying and instructive nature of  
a life like portrait to the respective characters which  
they assumed. It is due to the entire company to  
say that they exhibited their familiarity with the  
subject and were able to throw out many shrewd  
remarks, but to little Jeanette Troumans, a pretty,  
versatile child, belongs the palm for her beautiful  
imitation of Mrs. F. B. Conway's character of  
Marie Bates was an excellent one and won for her  
several encores. Her songs were good. Mr. E. Lamb  
as the generous but eccentric Sir Madam de Clive was  
capital. Mrs. Howard's Ophelia, Miss Jennie